

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. XVI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 13TH, 1889

NUMBER 19

## Official Directory

UNITED STATES LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.  
H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,  
Chargé d'Affaires, *ad interim*.  
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.  
GEORGE H. WYNDHAM,  
Minister.  
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 75, Rua dos Ourives.  
H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,  
Consul General.  
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel.  
RAUL GERALD PERRY,  
Consul General.

## Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Espírito da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and on the 2nd and 4th Sundays in each month at 8 p. m.  
H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain.  
N. B.—All notices should be sent to  
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Humaitá.  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo da Cattedra. English services: Sunday School at 10 a. m.; preaching at 11:30 a. m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p. m. on Fridays.  
E. A. TILLY, Pastor.  
Portuguese services: Sunday School 10 a. m., preaching 7:30 p. m. Sundays, prayer-meeting, 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays.  
J. W. TARBOW, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua da Princesa Imperial No. 18.  
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock p. m., Thursdays.  
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock p. m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a. m.  
W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua do Monte Alegre No. 31.  
IGREJA EVANGELICA LUTHERANA.—No. 175, Rua de S. Joaquim. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock, a. m., and 6 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock, p. m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4:30 p. m.  
RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.—Open daily. No. 80, Rua do Alcaide. Divine Service on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Sailors free and ex on Tuesday Evenings at 7 p. m. Gifts of papers, books, left off clothing, etc., may be sent to the above address, or the Missionary will gladly call for them.  
THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.  
AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—General agency at No. 79, Sete de Setembro, 2nd floor.  
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot at No. 71, Rua Sete de Setembro.  
BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. Communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary—D. ROSSAS, Caixa do Correio, 75.

## Traveller's Directory

### RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Central train leaves Rio at 5 a. m.; arrives at Barra do Piraí 7:22, Entre Rios 9:32 and Ilhabela (terminus) at 11:20 a. m. São Paulo train leaves Rio at 6 a. m. arrives at Barra do Piraí 8:15, Entre Rios 10:25 and Ilhabela (terminus) at 12:15 p. m. From Barra do Piraí train leaves at 12:02 a. m. arriving at Porto Novo da Cunha at 11:45. Denoument, train leaves Ilhabela at 12:15 p. m. Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 12:30 p. m. Porto Novo at 1:02. Entre Rios 3:10. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio at 6:45 and the Central train at 8 p. m.  
Limited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a. m.; arrives at Barra do Piraí 8:15, Entre Rios 10:25 and Ilhabela (terminus) at 12:15 p. m. São Paulo train leaves Rio at 6 a. m. arrives at Barra do Piraí 8:15, Entre Rios 10:25 and Ilhabela (terminus) at 12:15 p. m. From Barra do Piraí train leaves at 12:02 a. m. arriving at Porto Novo da Cunha at 11:45. Denoument, train leaves Ilhabela at 12:15 p. m. Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 12:30 p. m. Porto Novo at 1:02. Entre Rios 3:10. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio at 6:45 and the Central train at 8 p. m.  
Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8:30 and 9:30 a. m., 3:15 and 5:00 p. m.; first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 9:30 p. m.; second and third to Barra arriving at 9:10 a. m. and 3:55 p. m., and third to Belem arriving at 7:32. Denoument, train leaves Entre Rios at 4:30 a. m. arriving at Barra 6:17 and Rio at 8:20 p. m. train leaves Barra at 4:30 a. m. arriving in Rio at 6:15 a. m., and 11:15 p. m. and leave Belem at 5:10 a. m. arriving in Rio at 7:30 p. m.  
Night service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p. m. every Friday, arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 5 a. m. Denoument, train leaves Porto Novo at 12:30 p. m. every Monday, arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:20 a. m.  
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25 p. m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:40 p. m. Denoument train leaves S. Paulo at 6:00 a. m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:08 p. m. where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.  
LEOPOLDINA R. R.—For Nova Friburgo train leaves Niterói at 7:10 a. m. and 12:15 p. m. arriving at 10:40 a. m. and 6:12 p. m. Denoument—leave Nova Friburgo at 6 a. m. and 3:05 p. m. arriving at Niterói at 11:20 a. m. and 6:12 p. m. For Macaé train leaves at 7:10 a. m., passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 11:25 a. m. arriving at 12:22 and 7:08 p. m. From Macaé train leaves at 5 a. m., passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 1 p. m. arriving at Niterói at 12:20 a. m. and 6:12 p. m. Ferry boats leave the station, Praça D. Pedro II, about one hour before the departure of the trains from Niterói.  
CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Corvo Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a. m., and 2, 4 and 6 p. m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 6:30 and 3:30 a. m. and at 2 and 5:30 p. m. on week-days.  
RIO DE JANEIRO & NORTHERN RAILWAY.—Trains leave the central station D. Pedro II railway at 6:30 a. m. and 5 p. m. Sundays and week-days, arriving at Petropolis at 9:47 and 7:22. Passengers change at the S. Francisco Xavier station of the D. Pedro II railway to the Northern line. Strikers for Petropolis leave the Largo da Piraí at 4 p. m. on week-days and 7 a. m. on Sundays and holidays arriving at 6:05 and 9:15. Denoument, train leaves Petropolis at 6:00 and 7:30 a. m., and at 3:30 p. m. week days, and at 6 a. m. and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays.

## Libraries, Museums, &c.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua dos Ourives, No. 53, 1st floor.  
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passeio No. 48.  
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ouvidor.  
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da Constituição.  
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LECTURA.—No. 12, Rua Luit de Cardeas.

## Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon. Residence: 71, Rua Alameda d'Abrantes; Office: 87, Rua do Hospício from 12 to 3 p. m. Telephone 1023.  
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn, M.D. Edin. Surgeon and Physician. Office: Rua 1ª de Março, No. 302 from 11 to 1 p. m., and 4 to 4:30 p. m. Residence: Rua D. Marianna, N. 18, Botafogo.

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Mr. J. C. V. Mendes No. 1, Praça D. Pedro II.  
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# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 13th, 1889.

The legislative record of the past week has been almost wholly made up of "no sessions." The Senate met immediately after the opening and effected an opposition organization—the chief of the irreconcilable slaveholding faction, Senator Paulino de Souza, being elected president. In the Chamber, however, no quorum was obtained until Saturday, when a ministerial organization was effected—Deputy Lucena being elected president by a narrow majority of 12. Whether the cabinet will be able to work with so small a majority, and in face of a hostile Senate, remains to be seen. It may be that an agreement will be made to pass the budget laws—and enable the deputies to earn their salaries—as the elections for a new legislature must be held about the end of the year, when the opposing parties will have a fair chance to test their strength before the country. It is unfortunate that the opposition to the cabinet has broken out so fiercely just at this time, as it will prevent all useful legislation and will lead to no result. The union between the liberals, who are sulking because the honors of abolition were not secured by themselves, with the anti-abolition conservatives, who refuse to accept the situation and are determined to force indemnification, can result in no ministerial organization, consequently their efforts are purely destructive. They may be able to prevent all legislation and to cause much disorder and uncertainty, but aside from this nothing whatever can result from so ill-sorted an union.

The first anniversary of the law of emancipation occurs to-day. The year just closed has proved to every candid observer that the dangers and evils predicted of emancipation were in great measure unfounded. There has been no breach of the peace by the freedmen, no effort to overturn existing institutions, no threats against the security of life and property. On the contrary, the principal disturbances of the year have originated with the military, who are expected to preserve order, and the only threats against the peace and established institutions have originated with the republicans, who were very generally opposed to emancipation and are in many places the allies of the anti-abolitionists. So far as they have been concerned the abolitionists and freedmen have worked together as harmoniously and zealously as circumstances have permitted to maintain order and to carry on the industries of the country without any interruption. To a great

extent—much greater than was anticipated by many of their friends—they have succeeded; and they would have secured a still greater success had it not been for the active hostility of a faction which preferred to see the country ruined than that emancipation should prove a success. At the outset, the freedmen very generally accepted their newly-acquired freedom quietly and were willing to remain on the plantations to assist in gathering the large coffee crop. In a great majority of cases they remained with their old masters. Later on, however, through bad treatment, the non-payment of their wages, the tempting offers of other planters, who were not too scrupulous in tampering with a neighbor's laborers, and through a not unnatural craving for change, a very general movement set in among the freedmen which has resulted in a considerable disorganization of labor. Instead of trying to reconcile their differences and to remove all causes of complaint on the part of the freedmen, the planters have done their best to ignore them as a necessary element of labor and to fill their places with colonists. This has unavoidably caused bad results and promises to lead to much mischief in the future. All things considered, however, the law of 13th May, 1888, has been productive of great good to the country. The justice of the act must stand unquestioned.

THE following telegram from Mr. J. C. Rodrigues has been laid upon our table just as we are going to press:

LONDON, 13th May, 1889.

Lamoureux, "Rio News,"  
Rio de Janeiro.

Writing to me yesterday in reference to abolition, Mr. Gladstone authorizes me to telegraph that he feels the most lively interest in the welfare of a country which has shown such a generous sympathy for human freedom and which has, in most difficult circumstances, made such an astonishing effort in behalf of the negro race under the benevolent guidance of the Princess Regent and her ministers.

Rodrigues.

It will be most gratifying to those who were instrumental in securing the adoption of the abolition act of last year, to know that England's great statesman joins them in commemorating the first anniversary of their glorious victory. No one has ever entertained a single doubt as to Mr. Gladstone's opinions and sympathies on the question of abolition, but the gratification is none the less profound on this account for this expression of interest in the welfare of Brazil and for his generous desire to join them in celebrating the first anniversary of the event which gave liberty to an enslaved race.

THE *Cousas Políticas* of the *Gazeta de Noticias* on Monday last, extracts from which are reproduced in another column, contain some of the strongest criticisms of the ministry which have thus far appeared. And they are all the stronger because of their dispassionate character. Unlike the journals who have been attacking the government so bitterly, the *Gazeta de Noticias* has no party affiliations, and it has been more than friendly with several members of the cabinet in former years. But, like many others, the editor of that journal has felt keenly disappointed with the failure of the João Alfredo cabinet to take up certain necessary and long-considered projects of reform, he has been annoyed at the unceremonious leave-taking of his old friend Antonio Prado at a vitally critical moment, and he has been irritated by the wordy but empty speech from the throne, with which the ministry has opened a parliamentary session from which much has been expected—and he had the courage to express his opinions on these points strongly and frankly. He knows perfectly well that the Brazilian people do not want any more bishops,

nor priests, nor theological seminaries, nor religious institutions for the maintenance of sisters of charity, nor anything of that character. They may not have a very clear idea of what they do want, but they know it to be something which shall extend and secure their political privileges and civil rights, something which shall offer them justice in the courts, immunity from arbitrary police and clerical exactions, opportunities to acquire lands of their own, education for their children, liberty of conscience, and the many other privileges which they have been told are at the bottom of the extraordinary progress of the United States. They believe in the wealth and future greatness of their country, and they can not avoid the conclusion that the government really stands in the way of a full realization of that belief. When, therefore, a cabinet undertakes to meet all these pressing questions with a proposition to increase the number of bishops, and another for the creation of technical schools and two universities, which will serve only to educate the sons and protégés of a dominant class, they can not help feeling the disappointment which the *Gazeta* has so skillfully put into words. To ourselves the disappointment has been keener than we care to express. For the credit of the ministry which had secured the emancipation of slavery, and for the established success of this just and humane act, we had hoped to see abolition supplemented by wise and liberal laws for the better organization of free labor, the creation of an industrious, wealth-producing middle class, and the guarantee of all the civil rights and privileges which such a class values most. Dazed by its first great success, the ministry has fallen back into a semi-paralytic condition, and there it remains. It is endangering not only the successful results of emancipation, but from present appearances it is actually endangering the peace and autonomy of the nation.

We believe it to be good policy to permit full and free criticism of public affairs, even to the extent of saying unpleasant and severe things of those in power, but in this, as everything else, there is a limit beyond which no one should be permitted to go. And that limit, in our opinion, was passed on the 9th by the *Gazeta da Tarde* in an article entitled "*Novas Vespéras Sicilianas*," in which the editor takes upon himself the grave responsibility of advising the populace of this city to use dynamite against the Princess, her husband and the government. No one surely is ignorant of what will certainly occur in this city should the masses take to the use of dynamite. We do not know what reasons the *Gazeta* had for fearing violence from that apparently harmless organization called the "*guarda negra*," but they can not by any means be sufficient to warrant the language used and the counsel given. Few, if any, civilized governments of the present day would permit a newspaper, or a public speaker, to use language of this character. After discussing the rumors of the street that the "*guarda negra*" (an organization of freedmen, loyal to the Princess Regent who signed the decree of their emancipation, and to the ministry which secured the adoption of the law) is coming into the city on the 13th to overawe the opposition to the government, and create a state of anarchy, the editor of the *Gazeta da Tarde* uses the following language:

The Princess is responsible for all that is about to occur, and, consequently, her natural counselor the Conde d'Eu, because one single word from him to his wife and from her to her minister would impel this profound anarchy into which it is designed to cast Brazilian society by the establishment of a war of races.

Therefore, it is necessary that the people should hold the Princess, her husband and her ministers

responsible for the smallest drop of blood which is shed on the 13th; and whoever on this day loses a father, husband, son, or brother, should, in the interests of personal preservation, make good use of dynamite against those persons [the italics are ours. R. N.] who take the responsibility of so abominable an occurrence, doing against the Princess, the Conde d'Eu and her ministers and against the principal chief of the "*black guard*" who is generally known by public opinion, the same that they have done to their relatives.

The imperial family of Brazil is the only reigning family against which there never has been a criminal attempt, but it merits this since it publicly protects a society of assassins.

Therefore, we consider that the employment of a terrible explosive against persons who protect and foster the *guarda negra*, is legitimate, just and most natural.

Should there be blood spilled, the Princess Imperial is responsible, and to render the retaliation effective all means are permissible.

There is but one construction to be put upon language of this character: it is an incitement to riot and murder. No matter what the Princess and the ministry have done, no matter how much need there may be for reform, the use of dynamite can not possibly be justified. If the editors of the *Gazeta da Tarde* and the *Diário de Noticias*, together with their allies in the old slaveholding element, are not satisfied with the existing regime, let them settle the contention in an honorable way, even to the extreme of revolution. A fair test of strength in an open field is manly and honorable, but to stir up the rabble to throw dynamite at women and unarmed ministers, perhaps to the peril of unsuspecting spectators, is detestable and cowardly to the last degree. The editors of the *Gazeta* must know—as everyone knows—that if the mob of this city once gets the upper hand, there will be no end to the murder and destruction which will follow. No man's life will be safe—not even that of the coward who counsels the use of dynamite.

THE *Gazeta da Tarde* of Juiz de Fôra, in its issue of the 6th instant, lifts its voice against the vices of betting and gambling, and especially against the procedure of the police who are supposed to keep a sharp outlook for gambling dens and who do very little toward their suppression. Our provincial colleague even goes so far as to make a formal charge that the police are paid for ignoring the existence of these illegal places. It is, and must continue to be, a matter of sincere regret that something cannot be done to restrain the tide of gambling which is sweeping over this country. We are perfectly aware that this vice is just as bad in other countries, and also that it is not new in Brazil, but there are many indications that it is steadily increasing here and that it is leading to serious consequences. We do not know how far the people of Juiz de Fôra have gone in the indulgence of this vice, but we do know that it is common everywhere, that planters spend days and weeks in the towns doing nothing but gamble at night, not infrequently losing the whole result of a season's work in a comparatively few days, that business men and clerks and professional men everywhere are passionately devoted to it, that horse-racing is on the increase and is in reality more for the opportunity of betting than for the excitement of the race, that almost every kind of athletic sport has fallen into the hands of gamblers, and, worse than all, that gambling is becoming a prominent and universal feature of social entertainment. When we consider that scores of private houses in this city are nothing but private gambling dens where host and hostess are daily doing their best to "fleece" their guests, we can not help concluding that not only have the good old laws of hospitality been forgotten, but that the standard of morality has fallen very low. And when, in addition to all

THE subject of tobacco-curing just now possesses great interest for Ceylon planters and anything which throws light on the point is eagerly sought for. Our climate and soil in at least certain parts of the island seem well adapted for the cultivation of tobacco, and with the prices of the growing down to a minimum, the temptation to experiment is one of overabundance, starting them in the face, it is not to be wondered at if Ceylon men should look upon them for a new product, so that they may at least have all their eggs in one basket. The cultivation of tobacco has been taken up by their customers, determining how much to grow, and other European cultivators seem to think the writing of the article a mystery which only the time can master. That this is not so is abundantly proved by the fact of most estates in Java, Sumatra and such other islands, where tobacco is the chief product in the world—are principally under European supervision. Already, one or two Ceylon men have gone on a visit to these isles to learn the mysteries of curing, and doubtless in due time practical information and experience on the point will be acquired.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The Rio das Flores railway has declared a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, 68 per share, for the latter half of 1888, payable on the 14th inst.

—The Sorocabana company has been accorded two months more in which to complete the surveys for the extension from Botucatu to Santa Cruz do Rio Pardo.

—The April traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway were 400,277\$324, of which 93,166\$740 from passengers and 277,577\$884 from goods. Expenses are not published.

—A telegram from São Paulo says that the S. Carlos do Pinhal railway has been sold to an English syndicate, and that the sale of the Sorocabana line is under negotiation.

—The concession of the Pitanguy and Santo Antonio das Patos railway arrived here on the French str. *Equateur*. He is reported to have made arrangements—probably sold his concession—to a Belgian company which has sent, or will send, an engineering staff to commence work.

—The *Diário Oficial* of the 11th inst. publishes the reply of the minister of agriculture under date of April 20th to the protest of the S. Paulo railway company as to the appointment of arbitrators in the matter of the division of profits. The minister says the agreement legalized by Decree No. 5,525 of January 7th, 1874, imposed no conditions as to the nomination of arbitrators, and that therefore the appointment of a government employé is quite in order.

—From the balance sheet, on 31st December last, of the Rio das Flores railway we extract the following:

Cost of line, etc.	799,200\$000
Rolling stock	80,200 000
Shops, etc.	154,711 380
Tramway	141,384 550
Expenses of loan	59,084 000
and on the other side:	
Capital paid up	729,800\$000
Reserve fund	62,442 064
Debitures	379,000 000

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Argentine Congress was formally opened on the 6th inst.

—The April receipts of the Montevideo custom house were 951,586.89.

—There were 679 births, 129 marriages and 340 deaths in Montevideo during the month of March.

—The Uruguayan Congress has conceded a licence to President Tajás to leave the country for a visit to Buenos Aires.

—A large number of tradesmen in Asunción, Paraguay, have signed an agreement not to give any further credit, under a penalty of \$500 for every breach of the arrangement.

—The death of General Maximiano Santos, ex-dictator of Uruguay, occurred at Buenos Aires on the 10th. His body was embalmed and removed to Montevideo for burial. There is nothing to be said in his favor.

—The grave illness of ex-Dictator Santos led the Uruguayan Congress to revoke its decree of banishment. As soon as Tajás gets out of the country on his visit to Buenos Aires, they might spring the same little game on him.

—The cable for the Platense and Brazil line has been received at Montevideo and will soon be laid. It will connect Buenos Aires with Martín García and then with Martín Chico on the Uruguayan shore, the latter place being already in communication with Montevideo.

—During the calendar year 1888 there were 19,119 births, of which 2,361 were illegitimate, 4,498 marriages and 13,382 deaths (including 1,115 still-births) in the city of Buenos Aires. The municipal statistician calculates the death rate as about 28 per 1000, but it probably exceeds 29. Among the deaths were 657 from small-pox, 607 from measles, 3763 from diphtheria, and 1,734 from typhoid fever. A city suffering from so much typhoid fever ought not to be afraid of yellow fever.

—According to the annual message of the governor, the province of Buenos Aires had a population of 785,138 last year, and the population (estimated) of its new capital La Plata is now 50,000. The public debt of the province is 70,000,000 dollars gold, in addition to which there is a large floating debt. Barely six years ago the province was free from debt and had money to its credit. Last year the revenue was a little over \$12,000,000 and the expenditures nearly \$15,000,000.

—The Rosario correspondent of *The Southern Cross*, under date of the 3rd inst., says that great privations had been endured by the English immigrants sent there two weeks before. They were promised immediate transportation to the colonies, but were taken to some sheds in Rosario and left there with food, no beds, and no conveniences for the women and children, until discovered by some charitable people of the place. They had been treated harshly and brutally by the officials. Nineteen families were crowded together in one bare shed, without furniture of any kind, without fire, light or bedding, and trying to live on hard boiled beef and ship biscuit. Several children died under the treatment.

—President Juárez Celman has recently purchased a \$500,000 site for a residence in Buenos Aires. Argentine and Uruguayan presidents seem to have their lives cast in amuseur places.

—According to a Rio journal the estimated cost to Argentine creditors of the visit of the president of Uruguay to his colleague at Buenos Aires will be \$500,000. The same journal states that the new municipal *intendente* of Buenos Aires had verified that during the *intendente* administration of his predecessor \$15,000,000 had been spent, and the municipal cash balance was reduced to \$100,000.

## WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The nomination of Patrick Egan as minister resident to Chili is not well received in that country.

—The new Brazilian minister in Chili, Dr. P. F. Cortés de Arango, was officially received at Santiago on the 2nd ult.

—Thousands of miners have been thrown out of employment in Chili because of the suspension of copper mining.

—The March receipts of the Iquique custom house amounted to \$1,037,430.23, an increase of \$583,857.33 over the same month of last year.

—The *Chilian Times* says that the director-general of railways in Chili has been instructed to procure from abroad 44 locomotives and 700 freight cars during the current year.

—The editor of the *Guatemalan Star* has not yet heard of the abolition of slavery in Brazil. We trust this number of *The Rio News* will be the means of informing him that slavery was abolished in Brazil by legislative action on May 13th, 1888.

—The contract for building the new Chilean ironclad has been secured by the Forges et Chantiers de la Méditerranée company. The vessel is to be of 6,770 tons and have a speed of 17 miles. The cost is to be £391,000.

—The President of Salvador, Central America, in his annual message, states that last year's revenues were \$3,794,709 and expenditures \$3,667,782, leaving a surplus of \$126,926. The total public debt is stated to be \$6,723,590, over a million dollars having been paid off during the year.

—The rate charged for ten words over the telegraph line between Tacna, Peru, and La Pará, Bolivia, is only \$2.10. The line may not gain a fortune at these rates, but, when the facilities it offers are remembered, travellers over the Cordillera roads will warmly and heartily congratulate all who have been connected with the work. A number of intermediate offices place the whole intervening country in electric communication with the terminal cities. —*Panama Star and Herald*, March 16.

## LOCAL NOTES

—“Three thousand miles through Brazil” Wells has gone to Jamaica.

—Sr. Quintino Bocayuva has been elected supreme chief of the republican party in Brazil.

—We have received the annual report of the Sailor's Mission of this port, but too late for publication in this number.

—Quarantine at the River Plate has been removed from all Brazilian arrivals except those from Rio de Janeiro and Santos.

—Mr. E. Ross Duffield, hitherto general manager of the London and River Plate Bank, Limited, has been elected a member of the board with the functions of managing director.

—On the 13th the Emperor pardoned 64 life convicts and commuted the sentence of 58 others. From their names they appear to have all been slaves, with only one exception.

—On the 11th inst. the minister of war ordered that the press gangs employed in securing volunteers for the army should be disbanded. The military force of the empire has been completed.

—The Sociedade Central de Imigração says beans and pork (*feijão*) made the United States. It is more than possible; for Boston, the hub of the universe, can not dine on Sunday without pork and beans.

—On the 8th inst. 2\$ notes of a brand new type were put into circulation. A prominent feature of the new currency is a view of the Caixa de Amortização—after the cracks in the walls were cemented over.

—The inspector of the custom house ordered that the discharge of lighters should continue on Sunday, 12th, as the 13th is a holiday. It appears that it is more correct to work on Sunday, than on a holiday.

—Now that their little bugbear of a *guarda negra* inspection has failed to materialize, the managing editor of the *Diário de Notícias* and the dynamite editor of the *Gazeta da Tarde* ought to take a vacation.

—The American steamer *Albatross* was not able to get away until the 13th, owing to difficulties encountered in handling freight. The custom house refuses stubbornly to hurry up the discharge of lighters.

—Mr. Lovel J. Mullins, who for many years was manager of the Rio branch of the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited, has been appointed manager of the London and Argentine Bank, at Buenos Aires.

—A decree dated on the 2nd creates corps of naval apprentices in the provinces of Algodas, Sergipe, Rio Grande do Norte and S. Paulo.

—According to the local press the imperial military college was solemnly inaugurated on the 6th inst. It was followed by a slight increase of temperature.

—We have again to complain of the removal of postage stamps from correspondence in the post-office. When does the director-general propose to take this matter into consideration?

—The 8th district criminal judge of this city, Dr. Manoel Soares has found Messrs. Monteiro, Hime & Co. and Walter Hime & Co. guilty of imitating the trade-mark of the celebrated Jankopings friction matches.

—A plausible explanation of the ministerial crisis is offered by an exchange broker. He says the João Alfredo government filled the Treasury so full of money, that the “outs” want to get in before it is all gone.

—On the 7th the minister of empire advises the Treasury that he had bought for 15,000\$ in government bonds a plantation belonging to the Carmelite brotherhood near Angra dos Reis. The recent liberality of the Carmelites is now explained.

—A house in the Rua Luiz de Camões, the property of the brotherhood of the Most Holy Sacrament of the Candelaria, was found by the health inspector to be in such a filthy condition that the brothers have been notified that improvements must be made.

—We are glad to announce that the Associação Commercial has again been heard from. Its directors turned out on the 9th to compliment the customs inspector and *guarda-mór* (naval officer) on their new titles. The Associação is strong on the “compliment.”

—It is expected that there will be a sharp competition for the 1,000\$ prize offered for the best book on Brazil for use in attracting immigrants in Europe. Our money is all up on the man who wrote of S. Paulo that in that salubrious province only the native is subject to small-pox.

—From official sources it appears that on the 2nd and 3rd inst. the water supplied by the Tingüá and Commerçon sources was exactly the same quantity, viz. 53,568,000 litres on each day. With such exactness in measurement the Brazilian Moses must put up that little rod of his for a while.

—On the 11th Mr. Wyndham, H. B. M.'s representative at this court, gave a ball at his residence in Petropolis, at which the diplomatic corps, a considerable number of English and many Brazilians were present. The entertainment is reported to have been a great success.

—A telegram from Montevideo, dated on the 10th, says the passengers of the *Congo* propose to sue the Messageries Maritimes company for ordering the steamer to touch at Rio. The River Plate people are either the biggest cowards or the greatest fools on the South American continent.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* is hitting out all around. On the 13th it gives the Brazilian Senate a well merited lesson. There seems no reason to doubt that the “grave and reverend signores” have been precipitate in calling the government to account, and that Sr. João Alfredo had the best of it on the 11th inst.

—A judicial decision has just been rendered against Messrs. Victor Nothmann & Co. for illegal use of the word “Singer” on sewing machines of German manufacture. The sentence is that of imprisonment, but as there are one or more appeals to be taken it is probable that this will not be carried into effect.

—On the 6th the editor of the *Diário de Commercio* was commended, at the preliminary trial, in the suit brought against him by the apothecary without the formal charge with poisoning a man. Journalists had better allow chemists to poison whomsoever they can, and say nothing whatever about the matter. It is safer, and avoids trouble.

—On the 6th inst. the minister of agriculture authorized the purchase of a plantation for the establishment of the experimental agricultural school. The situation is vaguely described “in the region of the highlands,” but the price is definite enough, 80,000\$. The plantation contains 623 hectares, has an abundant water supply and good buildings.

—The director of the academy of fine arts has been instructed to open that institution to the public on Sundays and to furnish a catalogue of its treasures. The minister of empire advises the director to omit all criticisms from the catalogue so that the untamed spirit of an appreciation in this community may have free expansion without being trammelled by the opinions of critics.

—A man named Barroso and a woman named Sabina were arrested on the 9th for passing counterfeit 200\$ notes. Barroso seems to have been working the business with considerable energy. And, by the way, what has been done with that influential personage in Niterói who has been accused of passing these same counterfeits?

—The celebration of the first anniversary of the adoption of the law of abolition has been observed in this city by illuminations, processions, a commemorative meeting at the D. Pedro II theatre by the Confederação Abolicionista, and a general public departments and many business houses were closed. The celebration, however, was much impeded by bad weather. The Emperor and imperial family came down from Petropolis and were present at the various ceremonies of the day. There was no disorder whatever.

—A telegram published here on the 9th advises the safe arrival at Sydney of the Braz. corvette *Almirante Barroso*.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias*, on the 6th, says the immigration agents who have contracts with the government are going to offer 1,000\$ to the man who organizes the best immigration hook.

—At Catagrazes, province of Rio de Janeiro, on the 5th, there was a storm and hail stones fell as big as small oranges (*larangeiras*). For purposes of comparison the person reporting the storm might just as well have said the stones were as big as a piece of chalk.

—Just because he chose to go barefoot in the streets a well dressed young man was taken before a police authority the other day. Certain well-dressed women, however, are allowed to expose their shoulders on the street without interference. Pardon a question of gender.

—The passage money of emigrants from Ceará to northern and southern provinces of the empire by the steamers of the northern ports company in February, March and April amounted to 134,643\$600. A further sum of 90,560\$175 is to be paid for these immigrants in January, February and April, but the companies to receive this latter sum are not specified.

—On the 6th thieves broke into the chapel of the St. Antonio monastery and carried off the silver crowns of the Virgin and of the Christ Jesus. The monks tried to rob St. Antony also, but they let a window fall, which aroused a *monastério*, and while he was hunting around for the cause of the noise the sacrilegious villains fled. They failed also to get into the cell occupied by the minister of empire.

—Complaints are again appearing that the authorities are making difficulties for those persons who require fractional currency to be sent to the interior. It seems pure stupidity to annoy merchants in this manner, unless it is sought to widely distribute the silver change, for the cause of the noise the sacrilegious villains fled. They failed also to get into the cell occupied by the minister of empire.

—A Rio correspondent of *El Nacional* of Buenos Aires, who signs himself “Carina,” writes to that paper under date of April 13th as follows: “The Brazilian government has resolved to send back home (*reimportar*) every immigrant who manifests a desire to abandon the empire with the destination of the Platine republics.” No wonder dissatisfied immigrants come up from the River Plate to be sent home by so beneficent a government!

—Under date of the 7th inst. the minister of agriculture addresses a dispatch to the inspector of subsidized navigation in which he delivers a tremendous broadside into the northern ports steamers for their insignificant reduction of freight on cereals destined to the northern provinces of the empire. The scourging is in no way merited. The American company reduced their rates to per cent. and if it be considered that this reduction is to benefit, not the consumer, but the shipper or speculator, it is absurd to call names because the steamers object to carrying cargo gratis.

—The Italian consul wants to know, you know. He has addressed a communication to the inspector-general of health with the following inquiries: 1st—Is yellow fever extending through the provinces of S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, and is it making victims in other places besides Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Campinas? 2nd—Has it assumed an alarming character in the provinces of Espírito Santo and Minas Geraes? 3rd—Does *beriberi*, developed in this city, tend to increase, and does it tend to become epidemic? The consul may feel assured of his answer, for it will be an emphatic “No!” in every case.

—During the past month there were 2,925 immigrant arrivals at this port and 575 at Santos, making a total of 3,500. Of these 1,530 were Spaniards, 1,172 Portuguese, 379 Italians, 156 Belgians, 119 Germans, 83 French, and the remainder of diverse nationalities. Of those landing in Rio only 200 remained in the city. During the same month 990 immigrants left for foreign ports. The total arrivals for the four months ending April 30th have been 27,785 for Rio, 15,024 for Santos, and 1,280 for Victoria, Espírito Santo; total, 44,989. A considerable part of these, however, have been sent back home or have left the country for diverse reasons.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

—The public debt of the city of Rio Grande do Sul amounts to 407,969\$707.

—The 600,000\$ debenture loan for the Industrial Mineira mill has all taken.

—The credits thus far opened for meeting the fever epidemics in S. Paulo since January 1st amount to 156,766\$170.

—According to a local journal the estimates of the value of the plant, etc., of the Penambuco gas company were as follows:

Government	948,300\$518
Company	1,767,439 427
Umpire	998,777 528

The last will be the basis for any proposed taking over of the company by the provincial government.

—A meeting of the members of the Associação Commercial was held on the 8th inst. to consider the propriety of addressing a memorial to the government regarding the views of Luiz Fernandes Rodrigues de Oliveira as to banks of issue. The usual result was reached; it was proved that paper money was a curse and a crime, that the only true money was bullion, and a committee was appointed to let us know all about it, in ten days.



Market firm: Good Average, . . . . .	6\$100
Tramers loading for United States.....	1

## ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

**SANTOS.**

*From Messrs. John Bradshaw & Co's Market Report, dated 1st inst.:*

**COFFEE.**—With slight fluctuations during the earlier part of the month our market has ruled firm, and currency prices close at an advance. Owing however to the late break in exchange sterling values remain about the same.

It is now generally supposed that receipts for the crop year will reach fully 7,500,000 bags. As regards new crop, opinions vary, but a possible total of 2,000,000 bags (including balance of this crop) is now considered probable.

Stocks are 1-day 250,781 bags in first and 86,807 bags in second hands, against 251,740 and 37,067 respectively last month. Leading 117,400 bags.

Our brokers return sales of 235,000 bags.

Receipts from 1st July to date reach 2,745,746 bags, against 938,127 in 1888 and 2,259,807 in 1887.

*Messrs. Naumann, Gopp & Co write under date of the 1st inst.:*

**COFFEE.**—Business was steady during the first half of April, but subsequently a fair demand set in and the month witnessed a sequence of an Imperial decree which has realized proportionately higher prices owing to scarcity. The quantity of over 8½¢ was paid for *adepores* during the last days of the month. Our quotations do not show the advance which has taken place in currency value of the bean owing to considerable fall in rates of exchange on London in consequence of an Imperial decree making gold legal tender coupled with a ministerial crisis in Rio at the same time.

We do not agree with some of our neighbours that receipts will continue on the same scale as in March and April, but consider an average of 7,500 bags, per diem quite enough to fluctuate upon.

We believe second hand stock and coffee held for shipment to be very large, which would account for the comparatively small offerings from dealers in face of the figures we append the present stock

Receipts during the month have averaged 75,171 bags, against 2,715 bags in 1888, and 6,133 bags in 1887. From 1st July to date they reach 2,745,746 bags.

Stocks in first and second hands amount to 357,000 bags, which deducting leading 164,000 bags, leaves us 193,000 bags.

The clearances for the month were:

<i>United States:</i>	.....	bags.
<i>New York:</i>	.....	39,752
<i>Europe:</i>	.....	
Amoy	.....	35,933
Batavia	.....	8,925
Bombay	.....	74,416
Calcutta	.....	1,236
Canton	.....	700
Cebu	.....	7,004
Hankow	.....	8,019
London	.....	10,723
Manila	.....	146,406
Shanghai	.....	
Singapore	.....	13
Yokohama	.....	186,171

Total clearances of Coffee from Santos for ten months of crop-year.

DESTINATION	1888-89	1887-88	1886-87
<b>UNITED STATES</b>			
New York	372,312	388,765	482,796
Amoy	10,360	4,745	10,223
Batavia	..	..	10,168
Bombay	..	..	..
Calcutta	..	..	..
Canton	..	..	..
Cebu	..	..	..
Hankow	..	..	..
London	..	..	..
Manila	..	..	..
Shanghai	..	..	..
Singapore	..	..	..
Yokohama	..	..	..
<b>Total</b>	387,730	393,777	504,017
<b>EUROPE</b>			
Amoy	8,000	19,818	85,471
Batavia	283,841	228,060	499,180
Bombay	283,948	112,971	392,784
Calcutta	597,945	377,993	434,184
Canton	58,186	10,114	92,367
Cebu	..	5,000	1,495
Hankow	..	..	40,000
London	..	..	4,652
Manila	..	..	24,560
Shanghai	216,113	117,555	221,365
<b>Total</b>	1,646,912	796,012	1,606,345
<b>EUROPEAN</b>			
Good Hope	..	..	..
Calcutta	..	..	..
India & West Coast	..	..	..
East Coast	660	3,117	4,933
<b>Total</b>	660	3,117	4,933
<b>UNITED STATES</b>			
New York	387,730	393,777	504,017
Amoy	10,360	4,745	10,223
Batavia	..	..	10,168
Bombay	..	..	..
Calcutta	..	..	..
Canton	..	..	..
Cebu	..	..	..
Hankow	..	..	..
London	..	..	..
Manila	..	..	..
Shanghai	..	..	..
Singapore	..	..	..
Yokohama	..	..	..
<b>Total</b>	2,793,364	1,698,906	2,115,325

Total clearances of Coffee from Santos for four months:

DESTINATION	1889	1888	1887
<b>UNITED STATES</b>			
New York	213,896	144,060	237,395
Amoy	8,339	4,745	10,223
Batavia	..	..	10,168
Bombay	..	..	..
Calcutta	..	..	..
Canton	..	..	..
Cebu	..	..	..
Hankow	..	..	..
London	..	..	..
Manila	..	..	..
Shanghai	..	..	..
Singapore	..	..	..
Yokohama	..	..	..
<b>Total</b>	226,237	149,050	271,696
<b>EUROPE</b>			
Amoy	4,000	..	55,273
Batavia	181,749	102,738	181,696

May 11th, 1889.

## BANKS

[illegible]

## PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL							
2,000,000\$	1,000,000	0.9875	Commercial, S. Paulo ....	3 000—Jan. 89	198	75 000	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	*167.07	Credito Real do ....	3 000—Jan. 89	50	00 000	—
			do do 2 series do ....	6 000—Jan. 89	10	10 000	—
1,000,000	817,210	95.000	Lavoura do ....	2 500—Jan. 89	10	—	—
1,000,000	500,000		Mercantil, Santos ....	10 000—Jan. 89	200	210 000	—
500,000	341,275	2.258	Popular, S. Paulo ....	1 500—Jan. 89	11	31 000	—
1,000,000	993,100	6.470	Terrenos, Minas ....	6 200—Jan. 89	200	120 000	—

## RAILWAYS

Capital	Capital paid	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Amount due	Last rate	Closing quotations
12,000,000\$	1,813,000\$	—	Habla and Minas .....	—	200	—	—
800,000	800,000	18,260\$	Rio de Aracuan .....	—	200	—	—
4,000,000	4,000,000	11,262\$	Campos and Congonla .....	45000 Feb. 89	200	1130000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	17,350	Expedito Santa R. e Carollas .....	5000 Jan. 89	200	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	5,300	Ima de Pico and Pico .....	1000 Jan. 89	200	125	100
50,000,000	50,000,000	461,250	Lopandini .....	10000 Jan. 89	600000	—	—
—	—	—	do x sulis .....	—	—	130	1160000 335000
12,000,000	12,000,000	100,943	do subvenciones .....	10000 Jan. 89	200	21	23 000 23 000
200,000	200,000	—	Macedo and Campos .....	1000 Jan. 89	200	80	80 000 87 000
4,970,000	3,199,700	51,589	Atenas de Minas .....	6000 Aug. 88	200	90	000
—	700,000	60,442	do x sulis .....	7000 Jan. 89	200	—	—
10,000,000	1,177,400	474	S. Isabel de Rio Preto .....	6000 May 89	200	188	000
10,665,000	10,000,500	1444	S. Isabel de Rio Preto .....	7000 May 89	200	188	000 50 000 20 000
—	—	—	S. Paulo and Rio .....	7000 Jan. 89	200	200	000
—	—	—	do x sulis .....	—	—	187	000
—	—	—	do subvenciones .....	—	—	25	000
10,000,000	1,050,000	—	Sapucaia .....	—	200	120	000
10,000,000	1,000,000	—	Santa Helena .....	6000 Mar. 89	200	—	—
—	—	—	do x sulis .....	—	—	150	000
—	—	—	do subvenciones .....	—	—	50	000
5,000,000	1,084,173	40,481	Uniao Valeciana .....	1200 Mar. 89	400	48	000 50 000

## TRAMWAYS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Interest on the	Lost sale	Closing quotations
5,490,000\$	5,490,000\$	102,600\$	Camby Urbanus .....	5 1/2c - Apr. 89	000\$	270\$ 00	— 218 1/2
1,000,000\$	1,000,000\$	100,000\$	Larkin Botanic .....	5 1/2c - Apr. 89	000\$	130 00	100 000 - 130 000
500,000\$	500,000\$	500,000\$	St. John's .....	5 1/2c - Apr. 89	000\$	210 00	— 210 00
1,000,000\$	1,000,000\$	84,150\$	Nikensly .....	5 1/2c - Apr. 89	000\$	210 00	— 210 00
2,000,000\$	2,000,000\$	84,150\$	Permanence .....	5 1/2c - Jan. 89	000\$	90 00	— 90 00
1,410,000\$	1,410,000\$	97,860\$	St. John's .....	5 1/2c - Jan. 89	000\$	270 00	— 270 00
2,500,000\$	2,500,000\$	24,000\$	S. Christian .....	5 1/2c - Jan. 89	000\$	270 00	— 270 00
			Yafa Israel .....	5 1/2c - Jan. 89	000\$	210 00	— 210 00

Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
Steam Navigation	6s 3d—Jan. 89	£12 10s	100s 000	—
de Navegação...	14 000—Jan. 89	200\$	308 000	318 000—...
de Navegação...	10 000—Jan. 89	200	350 000	...—350 000
Latina e Compo.	4 000—July 87	200	400 000	—
	12 000—Feb. 89	200	125 000	—

## MILLS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations.
2,400,000 Rs.	2,400,000	121,537	All-India Railway .....	197075—Jan. '09	200	—	—
400,000	400,000	—	Bank of India .....	—	200	—	—
2,400,000	3,900,000	25,377	Central Industrial .....	9 000—12 Jan. '09	200	233 000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	72,994	Comcast .....	13 000—12 Jan. '09	200	1760 000	—
600,000	500,000	—	Comcast Industrial .....	12 000—12 Jan. '09	200	233 000	—
600,000	600,000	—	Industrial Mercantile .....	12 000—12 Jan. '09	200	210 000	—
400,000	400,000	5,418	Port of Guadeloupe .....	12 000—1 Jan. '09	200	165 000	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	25,545	Porto Rico .....	8 000—1 Feb. '09	200	700 000	—
600,000	600,000	—	Porto Rico Ind. de Brazil .....	—	40	—	—
1,400,000	1,000,000	67,499	S. Christovao .....	14 000—11 July '08	200	210 000	—
300,000	300,000	77	S. Paulo .....	9 000—1 Jan. '09	200	—	—
535,000	350,000	—	S. Paulo .....	—	200	200 000	—
700,000	700,000	2,415	S. Paulo .....	7 500—1 July '09	200	215 000	—
600,000	600,000	34,387	S. Paulo de Alcantara .....	—	200	—	—

[illegible]

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last rate	Closing quotation
4,000,000\$	200,000\$	16,175\$	Alliaria .....	28000—Jan. 89	20\$	150000	
3,000,000	200,000	234,707	Aguas Pluminense .....	17000—Jan. 89	250	425000	
4,000,000	200,000	13,804	Alaián .....	1 0000—Jan. 89	10	300000	
2,000,000	200,000	7950	Remigia .....	1 0000—Jan. 89	20	200000	
2,000,000	200,000	200,000	Compañía .....	2 0000—Jan. 89	10	30000	— 350000
2,000,000	500,000	285,000	Fidelidade .....	11 0000—Jan. 89	125	105000	
2,500,000	250,000	104,508	Garanti .....	4 0000—Jan. 89	143	100000	
2,000,000	200,000	240,000	General .....	4 0000—Jan. 89	10	140000	
2,000,000	200,000	—	Indemizadora .....	10000—Jan. 89	20	200000	— 100000
8,000,000	—	345,000	Integridade .....	1 0000—Jan. 89	100	150000	
2,000,000	—	18,489	Intero .....	1 0000—Jan. 89	10	100000	
4,000,000	200,000	19,602	Nova Permanente .....	1 0000—Jan. 89	20	200000	— 260000
5,000,000	750,000	197,000	Presidente .....	2 0000—Jan. 89	50	410000	— 400000
2,000,000	—	3,647	Prosperidade .....	1 0000—Jan. 89	10	170000	— 100000
1,000,000	100,000	10,433	União Com. dos Varejistas .....	3 0000—Jan. 89	20	240000	
2,000,000	200,000	6,932	Vigilancia .....	1 0000—Jan. 89	10	90000	

